<u>REMARKS</u>

After entry of present amendments canceling claims 2-4, 7-9, 12-14 and 17-19,

and amending claims 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 16 and 20, the subject application sets forth

claims 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, and 20, of which claims 1, 6, 11, and 16 are independent

claims.

Applicants appreciate withdrawal of the previously stated grounds of rejection,

and otherwise herewith address the new grounds of rejection. Original claims 1 through

20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by <u>Haun et al.</u>, U.S.

Patent No. 6,751,658. In view of the present amendments and remarks herewith,

Applicants respectfully traverse such new grounds of rejection.

Before setting forth a discussion of the prior art applied in the Office Action, it is

respectfully submitted that controlling case law has frequently addressed rejections

under Section 102.

"For a prior art reference to anticipate in terms of 35 U.S.C. Section 102, <u>every</u>

<u>element</u> of the claimed invention <u>must</u> be <u>identically</u> shown in a single reference."

<u>Diversitech Corp. v. Century Steps, Inc.</u>, 850 F.2d 675, 677, 7 U.S.P.Q.2d 1315, 1317

(Fed. Cir. 1988; emphasis added). The disclosed elements must be arranged as in the

claim under review. <u>See</u> <u>Lindemann Machinefabrik v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.</u>,

730 F.2d 1452, 1458, 221 U.S.P.Q. 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984). If any claim, element, or

step is absent from the reference that is being relied upon, there is no anticipation.

<u>Kloster Speedsteel AB v. Crucible, Inc.</u>, 793 F.2d 1565, 230 U.S.P.Q. 81 (Fed. Cir.

1986). Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. Section 102 requires that there be an <u>identity of</u>

invention. See Shatterproof Glass Corp. v. Libbey-Owens Ford Co., 758 F.2d 613, _,

225 U.S.P.Q. 635, 637 (Fed. Cir. 1985). In PTO proceedings, claim language should

be read in light of the specification as it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in

the art. In re Sneed, 710 F.2d 1544, 1548, 218 U.S.P.Q. 385, 388 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

As additional background considerations for the amendments herewith, it is

respectfully noted that the present claims variously make use of permitted claim

language drafting pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 112, sixth paragraph, pursuant to which an

element in a claim may be expressed as a means or as a step for performing a

specified function without the recital of structure, material, or acts in support thereof.

Such claim language should be construed to cover the corresponding structure,

materials, or acts described in the Specification and equivalents thereof.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the present claims

should be appropriately interpreted pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 112, sixth paragraph, and

not merely rejected as language otherwise taken in the broadest literal sense relative to

the cited Haun reference, alleged to be anticipatory. When so properly construed,

Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims clearly and patentably define over

the cited Haun et al. patent.

In particular, the present specification discloses a system architecture and

corresponding methodology which is presented in respective separate parts, so that a

system and/or method is provided for securing login to a system. Advantageously,

through the separate use of validator and entry mechanisms/steps, a resulting

architecture and methodology is provided which is simultaneously flexible, expandable,

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and platform independent. See, for example, the "Summary of the Invention" section of the present Specification, and page 3, lines 19 et seq. of the present application.

Still further, as discussed in detail, for example, such as beginning at page 8, line 15 of the present application, with reference to Figure 3, login system security is provided by using a respective number of security specific classes which respectively allow definition of access privilege both for classes and for attributes of the users. Such multiple security aspects are implemented in a component framework which only allows for the definition of the access privileges, but does not itself utilize them. Such access privileges are located in a system framework and defined on both class and attribute levels, respectively using a class "component permission" functionality in addition to "user" access functionality.

As further described in the present application with reference to Figures 3 and 4, the present subject matter utilizes various steps and/or functionalities for respectively performing verification of the user by accessing privileges in a component framework using the above-referenced component permission class, separate as to steps/functionality involved with user-based access privilege functionality.

It is respectfully submitted that each of the independent claims (claims 1, 6, 11, and 16) are amended herewith so as to variously recite inclusion of functionality as presently addressing accessing of user access privileges by using the above-referenced components permission privileges, as located in a system framework, and separately functionality addressing user access privileges when the user is a valid user.

In contrast, the applied reference Haun et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,751,658, respectfully is more concerned with providing a system which operates reliably despite operating in a net-booted environment.

Haun deals extensively with various NC ("network computer") -based functionality aspects, which in part, are designed to permit a network administrator to perform an upgrade remotely from any network computer client of the NC system. See Haun, column 3, lines 1-3.

Still further, it is respectfully urged that the functionality of Haun is incorporated into, for example, "the user registry 178 [which] is a database of authorized users, user passwords, NC client hardware addresses ... and NC client network addresses ...." See Haun, column 5, lines 4-12.

In other words, such aspects of Haun are collectively received in a single registry ("the user registry" -- emphasis added) in companion with the multiple, separate features/functionality of the present subject matter.

Still further, Haun discloses that such an arrangement " ... insures that every time that NC client boots it will have a complete, functional operating system regardless of any changes any connected user has made to their system." See Haun, column 6, lines 16-18.

It is respectfully submitted that the thrust of such Haun functionality does not identically disclose the combined functionality and concepts/methodology of the presently claimed subject matter, pursuant to amended independent claims 1, 6, 11, and 16. It is likewise respectfully urged that the citations to certain passages within Haun, helpfully noted by the Examiner, do not address the present combination of a

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components permission class per se, which functionality is located in a system framework, and separate to, but combined with, user-based accessibility privileges, all per the presently claimed subject matter.
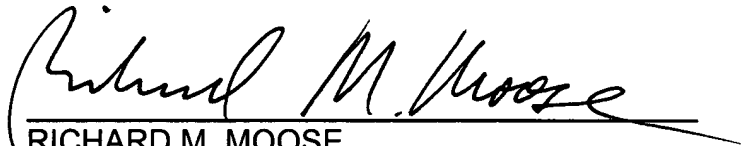
In view of the foregoing, the functionality of Haun is respectfully directed to different problems (and corresponding solutions) than are those addressed by the presently claimed subject matter, per amended independent claims 1, 6, 11, and 16.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in complete condition for allowance, including claims 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 20 thereof, and reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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